

SPAIN.

Castelar-Salmeron Rupture Completed.
Cortes Feeling Toward the Cabinet—Excitement in the Capital—Carlist Troops in Motion in the Field.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 31, 1873.
There is a complete rupture between President Castelar and Señor Salmeron, President of the Cortes.

CITIZEN FEELING AND PARTIES IN CORTES.
There is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the government in the Cortes is considered certain.

English Report of a Serious Condition in the Capital.
LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid reports that the situation in that city is serious.

Carlist Army Advance Towards a Republican Column.
BILBAO, Dec. 31, 1873.

General Moriones is reported at Castro, San Mader, with a force of 4,000 republican troops. General Eliso is marching to meet him, with 30,000 Carlists.

GERMANY.

Paris on the Berlin Bourse—River Navigation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
A special despatch to the *Telegraph* from Berlin says there is a panic on the Bourse of that city.

River Navigation Impeded by Ice.
KONIGSBERG, Dec. 31, 1873.
Navigation on the streams in this vicinity is closed by ice.

FRANCE.

Revenue Augmentation and Holiday Adjournment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 31, 1873.
The Assembly to-day, after voting the raising of 50,000,000 francs by additional taxation, adjourned until January 8.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Flow to the Bank—Metropolitan Press Losses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £231,000.

Loss by the burning of Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper office on Monday night is estimated at \$100,000.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

An Expectant Bridegroom En Route to the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Berlin en route for St. Petersburg.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of a Hamburg Steamship and Many Lives.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
Intelligence of another marine disaster, attended by a lamentable loss of life, has just reached this city. The steamship *Elbe*, bound from London for Hamburg, was lost at sea and 32 of the people on board perished.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Testimony as to the Cause of the Fatal Collision.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the *Ville du Havre* and the *Loch Earn* was continued to-day. Evidence was given as to the lights displayed on the two vessels and their positions.

Counselor Butt, on behalf of the owners of the *Loch Earn*, cross-examined the witnesses, endeavoring to show that something was wrong on board the *Ville du Havre*.

The latter is still unreconciled by counsel. The seamen of the *Loch Earn* deposed that the two French boats came alongside the English ship before the *Ville du Havre* sank, and that the Frenchmen came on board and remained, and did not assist in the rescue of their comrades. One English sailor declared that he touched Captain Burmont, whose clothes were dry.

AUSTRIA.

Expectant of Royal Honor and a Foreign Mission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 A. M.
A despatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says: "It is expected that Baron Schwarzenberg, Director of the Universal Exposition, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington."

PORTUGAL.

Precaution Against the Importation of Disease from Africa.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.
The Portuguese government has issued an order directing that all vessels arriving at ports belonging to Portugal from the west coast of Africa shall be placed in quarantine.

This measure will prevent the landing of invalids belonging to the Ashantee expedition at Madeira.

NEW ZEALAND.

Colonial Invitation to an English Economist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 A. M.
The Department of Immigration of New Zealand has extended an invitation to Joseph Arch to visit that country to examine and report upon its resources.

THE BAHAMAS.

British Troops on Garrison Duty at Nassau.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 29, 1873.
A company of troops has arrived here from England to do garrison duty, being the first European troops stationed here for many years.

HAWAIIAN EXCHANGE.

HAWAII, Dec. 31, 1873.
Exchange rates on the United States, 60 days, currency, 75 c.; 90 days, 74 c.; 120 days, 73 c.; 150 days, 72 c.; 180 days, 71 c.; 210 days, 70 c.; 240 days, 69 c.; 270 days, 68 c.; 300 days, 67 c.; 330 days, 66 c.; 360 days, 65 c.

CUBA.

Political Programme of Citizen Demands on Minister Soler—What is Thought of the Policy of the United States—Reclamations Against America in the Virginias Case—Jovellar's Position.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873.

The *For de Cuba* to-day, in an editorial in the form of a letter, addressed to Minister Soler, says political reforms in the island will tend to its independence, therefore all traitors favor and all loyalists oppose them; that the rebels did not inaugurate the abolition movement; that Aldama was the only one of them who manumitted his slaves, and he only did so four years after the outbreak of the insurrection, and when he had given up all hope of ever regaining them; that the abolition movement was only inaugurated as a political lever; that slavery is necessary for the successful carrying on of the war; that if the question was solved to-day in favor of emancipation it would decrease or entirely stop agricultural production, from which are derived the necessary funds for the civil and military necessities of the government, and that Spain could not prevent the loss of the island if deprived of these resources; that all enemies of the Spanish cause are impatient abolitionists, and that the loyal Spaniards have petitioned the Cortes to leave slavery and other reforms untouched until the war is finished.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE VIRGINIAS.
The *For de Cuba* says:—

A telegram announces the loss of the *Virginias*. We did not expect anything else from the American government. It has acted with the *Virginias* in the same way as it did with the *Florida* in order not to be compelled to return that steamer to Brazil. Such a policy corresponds with the course of those who are patronizing Cuban assassins and incendiaries in their heroic enterprise. This will not exempt them from paying the full value of the *Virginias*, she being the prize of the *Tornado*; nor from giving ample satisfaction and paying proper damages to Spain for the great injury which America has inflicted in breaking the peace of the island so scandalously in permitting the enlistment of men after such enlistment was advertised beforehand in the journals, and protecting such men, when once out of the country, with their flag and vessels of war upon the high seas and in foreign ports, thereby making themselves the accomplices of assassins and incendiaries, and the weakness or fickleness of Castelar, not of Spain, delivered to them the *Virginias*, the bad faith of the American government, and the buried pirate ship in the bottom of the sea, as it did the coal barge *Upland* at the mouth of the river, and the *Brooklyn* Navy Yard, to prevent the departure of the *Virginias*, which they feared so much. With such deeds they will gain everything except honor, and will transmit to the pages of history that which, instead of being their glory, will cause their descendants to blush for having had such illustrious ancestors. It is useless to say that the *Virginias* were taken from the *Florida* by the *Florida*, and that the crew of the *Florida* has already been fully compensated for the *Virginias* by the Spanish national territory atonement and reserve, and their hour will come.

The *Diario* says:—

Public faith and American justice will appear severely tried in history, enjoying the same unenviable position. Public faith is gathered pearls, and it is useless to say that the *Virginias* were taken from the *Florida* by the *Florida*, and that the crew of the *Florida* has already been fully compensated for the *Virginias* by the Spanish national territory atonement and reserve, and their hour will come.

THE LIBERATION OF THE PRISONERS.
The *Diario*, referring to the liberation of the *Virginias* prisoners, says the "unhappy" rises up and our lips are applicable to the conduct of the American government officials. The liberation of these prisoners makes it appear as though they were innocent. We can only answer that American justice is iniquity and perjury. This is the judgment which the signers of the Washington protocol reserve. It is useless to say that the *Virginias* were taken from the *Florida* by the *Florida*, and that the crew of the *Florida* has already been fully compensated for the *Virginias* by the Spanish national territory atonement and reserve, and their hour will come.

THE DUKES OF THE VIRGINIAS.
When an American vessel took a Confederate cruiser from Brazil the act was declared a violation of the rights of the latter government and the return of the cruiser ordered. The Americans sunk her to avoid complying with the duty of returning her. We were told that Spain was the same upon the return of the *Virginias*. Now we learn of its loss. We believe the motives of the United States, for its action towards Spain are the same as towards Brazil. We weep, and we cannot do less than call, the act a low fraud. The Madrid government was fully justified in the demand for the return of the steamer and prisoners, and now its unavoidable duty to demand the delivery of the latter, turn them over to their captors, and demand satisfaction for the fraud employed. Weakness made us ridiculous, and only firmness can place us in the position that befits us. Spaniards in Cuba protest against such iniquitous conduct.

WHAT JOVELLAR SAYS.
In an interview with Captain General Jovellar the latter stated that the newspapers give their own opinions; the government neither inspires nor is responsible for the articles they print. The government acts independently and according to circumstances. It does not follow because the articles press the censor of the press that they reflect the opinions of Jovellar, who denies having seen them.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR AND THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873.
A Hong Kong telegram advises dealers here that the Portuguese government has prohibited the traffic in and shipment of Chinamen from Macao.

THE LOST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT—Spanish Bulletin of Progress in the War.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873.

No satisfactory replies have been received in answer to the telegrams and letters from the Havana agent of the New York Associated Press inquiring as to the whereabouts of Mr. Ralph Keeler. It is known conclusively that he embarked on the steamship *Cienfuegos* at Santiago de Cuba. The captain of the *Cienfuegos* saw him on the deck of that vessel at midnight, and in the morning he had disappeared. It is now considered certain that he was lost overboard.

Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances of his disappearance.

BULLETINS FROM THE FIELDS OF BATTLE.
The official report of the operations of the government forces during the past two weeks shows that 31 insurgents and 5 Spaniards have been killed in that time.

MASSACHUSETTS.
The Temperance Alliance and the Boston Police Discharge of Laborers from the Charlestown Navy Yard—Slattery Sentenced.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1873.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, at its monthly meeting to-day, adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the honor of the State, the safety of its people, and the peace of the Commonwealth demand that the control of the police of Boston be taken from the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen and vested in the State."

In pursuance of orders from Washington a large number of women at Charlestown Navy Yard were discharged to-night.

Judge Aldrich, of the Superior Court, to-day sentenced John Slattery, a notorious burglar, to 10 years in the State Prison.

At a meeting of the Executive Council to-day the appointment of George B. Richmond, of New Bedford, on the Board of State Police Commissioners was confirmed.

The locations for the proposed new State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers and State Prison at Concord have been favorably reported upon by a committee of the Board of Health.

Slattery Attempts to Escape and Gets Five More Years to His Sentence.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1873.

John Slattery was to-day sentenced to State Prison for 10 years. After sentence was passed, and while he was in the lobby in charge of two officers, he threw red pepper in the officers' eyes and endeavored to escape. He was secured, however, and immediately taken back to the court room. Judge Aldrich was informed of the pepper trick, and at once re-sentenced Slattery to State Prison for 15 years. He is now in his old quarters at Charlestown, where he has spent several years for robbery.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31, 1873.

The train on the Indianapolis, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, due here at eight o'clock to-night, ran over a bridge about half a mile west of Brownsville, throwing the rear coach down a small trestle about 10 feet high, overturning the coach and killing Mr. Chester and one of the passengers, and injuring 8 or 10 others. Two of the injured were left at a house near the scene of the disaster, and four at Connersville; none seriously injured.

PRESENT TO THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31, 1873.

George Brown, the champion oarsman, was presented to-day by his Halifax friends with a gold medal, lock and ring.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CLEAR OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH LIGHT SOUTHEASTERLY TO SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS, WILL PREVAIL DURING THE DAY, FOLLOWED BY RISING TEMPERATURE AND INCREASING CLOUDINESS ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, except possibly rain on the coast of Florida.

FOR THE GULF STATES generally cloudy and warmer weather, with light and fresh easterly to southerly winds and rain in the lower Mississippi Valley.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY low pressure, with continued cloudy weather, but without rain during the day, the temperature remaining above freezing.

FOR THE LAKE REGION fresh to brisk southerly to southwesterly winds, with partly cloudy weather and slight changes of temperature.

FOR THE NORTHWEST generally clear weather, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and without a direct fall of temperature.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERRICK BUILDING.

1872. 1873. 1873.
3 A. M. 23 19 3:30 P. M. 34 33
6 A. M. 23 19 6 P. M. 34 29
9 A. M. 23 19 9 P. M. 34 28
12 M. 23 19 12 P. M. 32 31
Average temperature yesterday 29.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 29.3

"WATCH NIGHT" AT ZION CHURCH.

Last night in many of the Methodist churches of this city the good old Wesleyan custom of watching the old year out and guiding the new year in was observed. The Methodist sect is not yet a hundred years old, but it has spread in many lands and has taken hold of the imaginations of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people. Last evening a Herald reporter applied for admission at the door of Zion Methodist Episcopal African church, which is located at the northeast corner of West Tenth and Bleeker streets. There were large crowds of white men and women assembled on the stone steps and on the sidewalk leading to the church. A large number of police had been detailed to repress the disorderly conduct of this crowd.

About 400 persons were gathered on the Bleeker street front and nearly 300 on the West Tenth street side of the building. The police were hemmed in and had hardly room to do anything. The facts mentioned were noticeable at ten o'clock last night and the culmination of the proceedings did not occur until a few minutes after midnight, when the bells of the city rang out the old year and the new year.

The white people in the vicinity of Zion church were simply atrocious, and what made it more so was that they were so numerous. They knew the Methodist service when they entered the church. Every inch of room was crowded in the church. White faces alternated with black faces in the galleries and on the benches. The white women and there were lots of young women—white women—whose behavior would have better befitted a circus than a church.

The Rev. John Thomas led the services and preached a sermon, an eloquent one, which struck every one of his hearers. He was particularly rebuked the people who came there to speculate on and mock at the colored people, and his severity was only too well timed. The Rev. William Anderson, a gifted young divine from Harlem, also preached a fervent discourse, and then the New Year was ushered in by a white woman, a girl, who sang a beautiful hymn.

When the minutes as rounds are timed at a prize fight by the referee. There was some singing immediately after the New Year concert at Zion church by a select choir of the colored people, being put out by the most athletic portion of the males who composed the congregation. A very fair collection was taken up, and the elders here decided to hold no more "Watch Night" celebrations.

A NEWARK RING COUP DETAIL.

The People Boldly Set at Defiance—Head Centre Dawes Thrust on Them for Three Years More.

The boldest stroke of policy yet played by the Newark Ring was their action last night, at a special meeting of the Common Council, in thrusting upon the people for three years more the Head Centre of the Ring, Francis A. Dawes, Auditor of Accounts—the same who, a short time ago, defied the will of the people and refused to resign the office of the Mayor, and was elected Mayor.

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UNQUESTIONABLE REBUTAL
to the Ring and its corruptions, some of which have already been unearched, as the indictment of Broadway.

Last year was passed a bill amending the city charter. This took the election of the Auditor of Accounts from the hands of the Mayor, and placed it in the hands of the Common Council. The new Mayor is not sworn in till the 1st of January. Hence it was claimed that a vacancy existed, which their present Mayor and Council had the right to fill. The Council met last night and read a number of opinions from republican lawyers, all agreeing that such right was vested in the Council.

The Aldermen and Aldermen declared in effect that this action was HURTING DAWES more than all the charges brought against him; that it would be construed by the people as a covering up process. But it was no use. The appointment was made, and the new Mayor is sworn in.

SERIOUS FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31, 1873.

The building occupied by Mr. Hutchinson, steam pump works, and Williams & Co., press printing works, on Union street, near Fifth avenue, together with the contents, was burned to-night. Some delay occurred in notifying the Fire Department, and the fire broke out before the firemen appeared. The loss is large, but its amount cannot be definitely ascertained to-night. It is covered by insurance.

The office of the *Methodist Recorder*—the organ of the Methodist Church—was entirely destroyed. The issue for the present week was burned, together with the material, and the work of publication will be seriously impeded.

OBITUARY.

Margaret Stuyvesant Gibson.

The above named venerable lady died a few days since at Watervord, N. Y., in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was the sixth descendant, on her mother's side, of Petrus Stuyvesant, who was Governor of the Colony from 1647 to 1664, being the last Governor under the Dutch authority. Her father, Dirck Ten Broeck, was speaker of the Assembly when John Jay was Governor, in 1795, 1796 and 1800. Mr. Gibson was related to the Livingston and Schuyler families.

Mr. Jean Antoine Gallignani.

A telegram from Paris, of the 31st of December, reports as follows:—"Mr. Jean Antoine Gallignani, senior editor of *Gallignani's Messenger*, is dead." M. Gallignani enjoyed an excellent reputation for business tact, industry and perseverance in the direction and management of the well known Paris journal which bears his name.

Anson P. Hooker, M. D.

A telegram from Boston, under date of 31st of December, reports as follows:—"Dr. Anson P. Hooker, of Cambridge, Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General upon the staff of Governor Washburn, died to-day. He was out and attending to his patients the day before last. His disease was of the lungs, combined with typhoid fever."

PRESENT TO THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31, 1873.

George Brown, the champion oarsman, was presented to-day by his Halifax friends with a gold medal, lock and ring.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

Caleb Cushing on Our Past and Present Relations with Spain.

Review of the Terms of Former Treaties and the Modifications Now Required.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Dim Outlines of the Policy To Be Enacted Through the New Minister.

Speedy Departure for Madrid with Full Discretionary Powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1873.

Mr. Cushing has not yet definitely fixed the time of his departure for his new field of duty, but has announced to the government his readiness to start as soon as desired. The urgency of his early presence at Madrid and the high character of the nominee will doubtless be recognized by the Senate by an immediate confirmation.

AN EARLY START FOR MADRID.

Mr. Cushing to-day has given considerable attention to the various routes for Madrid, desiring to select that which is the most expeditious. The route from Queenstown across Ireland and England to Paris, and thence to Madrid, would consume 15 days without delay, and he thinks has the advantages of greater certainty. The French line to Havre and by rail to Paris, the most direct, gains nothing in time, and the German line to Southampton, thence by steamer to Lisbon and thence by rail to Madrid, has the objection, he thinks, of delays in the departure of steamers from Southampton. The necessity of a speedy arrival at the Spanish capital gives this subject considerable prominence in a diplomatic point of view.

THE COUNTRY LIKES THE APPOINTMENT.
The universal approbation with which the appointment of Mr. Cushing has been received is indicated in the numerous telegrams and letters he has received from leading men in the country.

MR. CUSHING'S PROBABLE INSTRUCTIONS.
Mr. Cushing, in conversation with your correspondent to-day, stated that he had not yet received his instructions from the government, though he had quite largely and promptly received them from the newspapers, and they gave his mission a wider range in the subjects of negotiation than he thought he was able to accomplish.

He has had interviews with the President and Secretary of State, in which the whole question of the *Virginias* and subjects emanating from it have been talked over and an informal reference has been made to our relations in general, but everything has been conversational. He presumed the government would be ready by the time the Senate acted, and he would be prepared to depart at a moment's notice.

DIFFICULTY OF OUR POSITION REGARDING CUBA.

On the direct point of the present aspect of the *Virginias* complications Mr. Cushing was reticent, though it was to be inferred from various observations during the conversation that he did not have a very satisfactory opinion respecting our present attitude. At the time of the capture of the *Virginias* Mr. Cushing remarked that the government must be sure on three points before demanding the surrender of the vessel. These were the right of the *Virginias* to the flag, the place of capture and her mission. He also added that the legality of the capture was not always sufficient to protect a vessel, as the courts have gone back of that in adjudicating prize cases. It would appear from the decision of the Attorney General, which declares the possession of the flag by the *Virginias* as illegal, that the government neglected this principal feature in the demand for the surrender of the vessel.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the government finds itself in a dilemma which will require the service of one so advanced in diplomatic skill and experience as Mr. Cushing. His consent to surrender a prize vessel of such distinguished legal practice for a voyage across the Atlantic and a perplexing and, perhaps, protracted diplomatic negotiation, has only been given in view of the gravity and complication of our relations with Spain, brought about by the course pursued in dealing with the *Virginias*.

DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS DEPENDING UPON CASTELAR'S STRENGTH.

Mr. Cushing said that our success in finally settling the *Virginias* question depended entirely upon the strength of Castelar and his government. If it were well established the negotiations, he thought, would be short; but, if not, he thought they would be protracted indefinitely. If Castelar should fail to maintain himself against present opposition Mr. Cushing thought that he could not expect the same feeling of good will and disposition to effect not only a solution of the pending question but the establishment of enduring and harmonious relations with Spain.

WHAT THE MEETING OF THE CORTES MAY EFFECT.

Mr. Cushing further remarked that the Cortes would meet next Friday, and said that he awaited the developments there with great interest. If Castelar receives the support of the majority he thought we might anticipate very satisfactory results in our own affairs. The critical condition of the Spanish government, as represented in despatches from Madrid, increases the delicacy of the situation with respect to ourselves. Mr. Cushing said that there was no certainty in Spanish affairs at this moment. That, in addition to the wavering sentiment of the population at the Spanish capital, which required no small share of the strength and attention of the government, there were four civil wars now raging—the Commune uprising at Carthage, the Carlist movement in Navarre, the opposition of the Cubans and the insubordination of the loyal inhabitants of the same island. He said that in this instance the loyal were more troublesome to manage than the rebellious subjects. He said that Castelar has all these elements of strife to contend against, and his ability to cope with them rests in the support and confidence of the Cortes and the quiet of the people. He thought that a Spanish populace was much more difficult to manage than a French one.

FAST TREATY RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.
Mr. Cushing, speaking of our treaty relations with European Powers generally, said that those negotiated in the beginning of our career upon the stage of European diplomacy were far in advance of our means and ability to carry out. They were far in advance of anything which had been accomplished in that line at that time, and we would not be able to negotiate such treaties now, for the reason that no European government of to-day would consent to them. The treaties of to-day bear the names of some of the most eminent statesmen schooled in the controversy between the colonists and Great Britain.

BRILLIANCE OF EARLY AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

He thought American diplomacy had taken a more elevated plane than that inspired by the statesmen of Europe, and had the founders of American diplomacy been covered by the same class of men as themselves, our part in the world would have been extraordinarily brilliant. Some of these ideas were simultaneous with the first movements for American independence, and were in harmony with the great inspiration in which American nationality was conceived and born. Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, John Adams, John Jay and Arthur Lee and their successors during the first quarter of the present century succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations which we have been unable to follow up. He characterized the early treaties with France and Germany as particularly flattering to their negotiators.

OUR EXISTING TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Cushing, speaking of our treaties with Spain,

said that the Treaty of 1795 was one of the best ever made, and he doubted whether we will be able to secure a good one again. The treaty contains provisions which he thought neither nation would be willing to accord to-day. This treaty was negotiated by Thomas Pinckney. The first proposition came from Spain, and was handed to the American Minister by Godoy, the "Prince of Peace," on October 27, 1795. Less than three months after the parties began to place their views on paper the treaty was signed, and has formed the basis of diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and the country to the present day. The treaties which have been negotiated since were one of indemnity, in 1802; amity, settlement and limits, in 1819; indemnity, in 1834, and certain claims for wrongs in Cuba, in 1871. None of these, Mr. Cushing said, affected our relations with Spain as established on the Treaty of 1795. Under this treaty peace was established, boundary disputes settled